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**TITLE: CHEMICALLY ASSEMBLED
NANO-SCALE CIRCUIT
ELEMENTS**

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DOCKET: 201448/106

CHEMICALLY ASSEMBLED NANO-SCALE CIRCUIT ELEMENTS

[0001] The present application claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application serial no. 09/315,750 filed on May 20, 1999, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Applications Serial Nos. 60/086,163, filed May 20, 1998, and 60/095,096, filed August 3, 1998.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Computer chip design has improved at a rapid pace. According to Moore's law, the number of switches which can be produced on a computer chip has doubled every 18 months. Chips now can hold millions, of transistors. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to increase the number of elements on a chip using present technologies. At the present rate, in the next few years the theoretical limit of silicon based chips will be reached. Since, the data storage and processing capabilities of microchips are determined by the number of elements which can be manufactured on a chip, new technologies are required which will allow for the development of higher performance chips.

[0003] Present chip technology is also limiting when wires need to be crossed on a chip. For the most part, the design of a computer chip is limited to two dimensions. Each time a circuit must cross another circuit, another layer must be added to the chip. This increases the cost and decreases the speed of the resulting chip.

[0004] A number of alternatives to standard silicon based complementary metal oxide semiconductor ("CMOS") devices have been proposed, including single electron transistors, quantum cellular automata, neural networks, and molecular logic devices. (Chen et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 68:1954 (1996); Tougaw, et al, J. Appl. Phys. 75:181 (1994); Caldwell, et al., Science 277:93 (1997); Mead, Proc. IEEE 78:1629 (1990); Hopfield, et al., Science 233:625 (1986); Aviram, et al., Chem. Phys. Lett. 29:277 (1974); and Petty et al. Eds., Introduction to Molecular Electronics (Edward Arnold, London, 1995)). The common goal is to produce logic devices on a nanometer scale. Such dimensions are more commonly associated with molecules than integrated circuits.

[0005] The present application claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application serial no. 09/315,750 filed on May 20, 1999, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional

Patent Applications Serial Nos. 60/086,163, filed May 20, 1998, and 60/095,096, filed August 3, 1998.

15 [0006] DNA molecules has recently been used as a support structure for the formation of 100 nanometer scale silver wires (Braun et al., "DNA-Templated Assembly and Electrode Attachment of a Conducting Silver Wire," Nature 391:775-78 (1998); PCT Application WO 99/04440, which are hereby incorporated by reference). Furthermore, the DNA molecule allows for specific targeting of the end of the DNA-wire to complimentary nucleotide sequences on a chip. The reduced size of these wires allows for a lower level of voltage to be used in a circuit, decreases operating temperatures and
10 magnetic field strength, and faster circuits.

[0007] The present application claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application serial no. 09/315,750 filed on May 20, 1999, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Applications Serial Nos. 60/086,163, filed May 20, 1998, and 60/095,096, filed August 3, 1998.

15 [0008] Integrated circuits on computer chips require numerous structures including, resistors, capacitors, and transistors. Therefore, the reduction of wiring to the 100 nanometer level may somewhat reduce the size of integrated circuits but the improvements are limited by the size of the other components.

[0009] Nucleic acid molecule directed assembly is also advantageous because it
20 can direct the synthesis of three dimensional structures. Inductors can not be constructed on conventional chips, because they are three dimensional structures. Molecular biology provides tools for manipulating nucleic acid molecules at the molecular level. Nucleic acid molecules also provide other advantages, since nucleic acid molecules can be rapidly replicated with high fidelity using existing technologies. Furthermore, nucleic acid
25 molecules can store information in their structure which can be used to direct the formation of complex circuits.

[0010] "DNA computers" have also been described recently in the literature in which computation occurs via chemical reactions. (Adelman, Science 266:1021 (1994), which is hereby incorporated by reference). This method has limited usefulness, because
30 the nucleic acid molecules must be synthesized, reacted together, and the appropriate "result" must be isolated and sequenced. Thus, it is unclear how this technology could be used for everyday applications.

[0011] Therefore, new methods of fabricating integrated circuit components are needed, where elements of an integrated circuit can be manufactured on a nano scale. Furthermore, a need exists for taking advantage of the information coding capabilities of DNA in the formation of integrated circuits.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The present invention provides a method of masking a region of a nucleic acid molecule by binding a nucleic acid binding molecule to a binding site on the nucleic acid molecule, coating the non-protected portions of the nucleic acid molecule with a material, and removing the nucleic acid binding molecule from the nucleic acid molecule.

[0013] A method of manufacturing a nano-scale device using a nucleic acid molecule as a template is also provided by providing a nucleic acid molecule template, protecting a region or regions of the template using a nucleic acid binding molecule, coating the unprotected regions with a first material, removing the nucleic acid binding molecule, and coating the unprotected and uncoated regions of the template with a second material to form a nano-scale device.

[0014] A method of manufacturing a circuit element using a nucleic acid molecule as a template is also provided by providing a nucleic acid molecule template, protecting a region or regions of the template using a nucleic acid binding molecule, coating the unprotected regions with a first material, removing the nucleic acid binding molecule, and coating the unprotected and uncoated regions of the template with a second material to form a circuit element, where the second electrically conductive or insulating material is different from the first second electrically conductive or insulating material.

[0015] A further embodiment of the present invention is a circuit element having a nucleic acid template where two or more regions of the template are coated with different materials.

[0016] The invention also provides a resistor, a capacitor, an inducer, and a transistor each having a nucleic acid molecule template.

[0017] Yet another embodiment of the invention is a method of forming a circuit element by applying a semiconductor to a nucleic acid molecule.

[0018] Another embodiment of the invention is a circuit element with a nucleic acid template where two or more regions of the template are coated with different materials.

[0019] Another embodiment of the invention is a resistor having a first material separated by a second material. The second material has a different resistivity than the first material and the first and second materials having a common nucleic acid template core.

5 [0020] Another embodiment of the invention is a resistor with at least one resistive material and a pair of at least partially conductive leads. Each of the leads is coupled to the resistive material and the resistive material and the pair of leads have a nucleic acid template core.

[0021] Yet another embodiment of the invention is a diode with a first type of semiconductor material adjacent to a second type of semiconductor material. The first and second types of semiconductor materials have a common nucleic acid template core.

10 [0022] Yet another embodiment of the invention is a diode with a first type of semiconductor material adjacent to second type of semiconductor material and a pair of at least partially conductive leads. Each of the leads is coupled to one of the first and second types of semiconductor materials and the first and second types of semiconductor materials and the pair of leads have a nucleic acid template core.

[0023] A further embodiment of the invention is a capacitor with a pair of at least partially conductive plates separated by a dielectric where each of the plates has a nucleic acid template core.

20 [0024] A further embodiment of the invention is a capacitor with a pair of at least partially conductive plates separated by a dielectric where the dielectric has a nucleic acid template core. Yet another embodiment of the invention is a transistor comprising a first type of semiconductor material separated by a second type of semiconductor material. The first and second types of semiconductor materials have a common nucleic acid template core.

25 [0025] Yet another embodiment of the invention is transistor with a second type of semiconductor material separating a first type of semiconductor material. Each of a plurality of at least partially conductive leads is coupled to one of the first and second types of semiconductor materials. The first and second types of semiconductor materials and the leads have a nucleic acid template core.

30 [0026] A further embodiment of the invention is an inducer with a coil of at least partially conductive material where the coil has a nucleic acid template core.

[0027] Another embodiment of the invention is a method for making a resistor. The method includes: protecting at least one region of a nucleic acid molecule template using a nucleic acid binding molecule; coating unprotected regions of the nucleic acid molecule template with a first conductive material; removing the nucleic acid binding molecule from the protected region; and coating the protected region with a second conductive material, where the second conductive material has a different resistivity from the first conductive material.

[0028] Another embodiment of the invention is a method for making a diode. The method includes: protecting at least one region of a nucleic acid molecule template using two or more nucleic acid binding molecules; coating unprotected regions of the nucleic acid molecule template with a conductive material; removing at least one of the nucleic acid binding molecules from a one portion of the protected region; coating the one portion of the protected region with a first-type of semiconductor material; removing any remaining ones of the nucleic acid binding molecules from any remaining portion of the protected region; coating the remaining portion of the protected region with a second type of semiconductor material.

[0029] Yet another embodiment of the invention is a method for making a capacitor. The method includes coating parallel regions of a nucleic acid molecule template with a conductive material where each of the coated parallel regions is coupled to a lead.

[0030] Yet another embodiment of the present invention is another method for making a capacitor. The method includes: protecting a dielectric region of a nucleic acid molecule template between parallel regions of a nucleic acid molecule template with at least one nucleic acid binding molecule; coating unprotected parallel regions of the nucleic acid molecule template around the dielectric region with a conductive material; removing the nucleic acid binding molecule from the dielectric region; and coating the dielectric region with a dielectric material.

[0031] A further embodiment of the invention is a method for making a transistor. The method includes: protecting a central region and two of three adjacent branch regions of a nucleic acid molecule template with nucleic acid binding molecules; coating unprotected regions of the nucleic acid molecule template with a conductive material; removing the one or more nucleic acid binding molecules protecting the central region of the nucleic acid molecule template; coating the central region with a first-type of

semiconductor material; removing the nucleic acid binding molecules from the protected branch regions; and coating the branch regions with a second type of semiconductor material.

[0032] Yet another embodiment of the invention is a method for making an inducer. The method includes wrapping a nucleic acid molecule template around at least one protein and coating the nucleic acid molecule template with a first conductive material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0033] Figure 1 shows a method for the assembly of a circuit element using masking proteins.

[0034] Figure 2 shows how the method of the present invention can be used to produce a nanometer scale diode.

[0035] Figure 3 shows how the method of the present invention can be used to produce a nanometer scale transistor.

[0036] Figure 4 shows an inducer produced by the present invention. The wire is developed around histone-like proteins which hold the nucleic acid template in a coiled configuration.

[0037] Figure 5 shows a capacitor produced by the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0038] The present invention provides methods for manufacturing nano-scale devices, including circuit elements using a nucleic acid molecule as a template. The sequence of the nucleic acid molecule is used to direct the formation of the device.

Nucleic acid molecule binding proteins or nucleic acids can be used to protect regions of the nucleic acid molecule, masking it for the later deposition of desired coating metals or other substrates.

[0039] Devices can be assembled either by forming a complete DNA template structure and then applying the coating materials in one or more steps or by assembling various subunits of the device and then assembling the subunits into a single device. The present invention is well suited for assembly of subunits by providing a method for protecting exposed DNA tags which can then direct the assembly of the subunits. Homologous tags are used to join subunits at the desired location.

[0040] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the device consists of an electronic circuit. However, the method of the present invention can be used to direct the formation of any nano-scale structure, including mechanical and structural elements.

[0041] Circuits refers to any assembly of one or more circuit elements. The terms
5 integrated circuit or electronic circuit are used interchangeably with circuit within this application. The methods of the present invention can be used to produce extremely small scale circuit elements which can in turn be used to produce logic circuits. Therefore, the present invention is applicable for the synthesis of relatively simple electronic circuits comprising just a few elements up to the synthesis of complicated
10 computer circuits with millions of circuit elements.

[0042] The present invention provides for the chemical assembly of integrated circuits. A method is provided which allows the chemical synthesis of various electronic components, e.g. wires, switches, and memory elements. The method also allows for the self-ordering of the electronic components into a working computer or electronic circuit.
15 The present invention relies on biologically directed chemical assembly, but the operation of the circuit is electronic.

[0043] The present invention provides a method of masking a region of a nucleic acid molecule by binding a nucleic acid binding molecule to a binding site on the nucleic acid molecule, coating the non-protected portions of the nucleic acid molecule with a
20 material, and removing the nucleic acid binding molecule from the nucleic acid molecule.

[0044] A method of manufacturing a circuit element using a nucleic acid molecule as a template is also provided by providing a nucleic acid molecule template, protecting a region or regions of the template using a nucleic acid binding molecule, coating the unprotected regions with a first material, removing the nucleic acid binding
25 molecule, and coating the unprotected and uncoated regions of the template with a second material to form a circuit element, where the second electrically conductive or insulating material is different from the first second electrically conductive or insulating material.

[0045] The method of manufacturing a circuit element may further consist of disrupting or removing the DNA template from the circuit or a portion thereof. Nucleic
30 acid molecules have intrinsic electric properties, which may interfere with the functioning of certain circuit elements. One may take into account the electrical properties of the nucleic acid molecule in the design of the element. Where it is not possible to incorporate

the intrinsic properties of the nucleic acid molecule into the circuit element, it may be preferred to disrupt or remove the nucleic acid molecule or a portion of the molecule.

[0046] In addition to applying the material to the nucleic acid molecule. A coating material may be applied over the material to prevent coating of the first material by later applied materials. Such a coating may be permanent or may be removed at a later stage in the processing of the circuit.

[0047] By carefully choosing the sequence of the nucleic acid template and the binding proteins to be used, large and complicated circuits can be assembled in solution. The self-assembling nature of the circuits would allow for the rapid and inexpensive formation of complicated circuits. Even if there is some lack of fidelity, functional circuits could be tested for and selected for further use. More complicated structures can be manufactured using combinations of nucleic acid binding compounds.

[0048] Various combinations of proteins or nucleic acids can be used to protect the nucleic acid molecule. The choice of the protecting molecule will be made based upon the size of the region to be protected and the binding affinity of the protecting molecule. After applying a metal or other substrate to the nucleic acid molecule template, some or all of the protecting proteins are removed from the nucleic acid molecule. Additional rounds of protecting the nucleic acid molecule with binding molecules and subsequent coating can be carried out to create various circuit elements.

[0049] In the present invention, preferred nucleic acid molecules include RNA and DNA. Also included within the invention are chemically modified nucleic acid molecules or nucleic acid analogs. Such RNA or DNA analogs comprise but are not limited to 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications, methylphosphonate, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, formacetal, 3'-thioformacetal, sulfone, sulfamate, and nitroxide backbone modifications, amides, and analogs wherein the base moieties have been modified. In addition, analogs of oligomers may be polymers in which the sugar moiety has been modified or replaced by another suitable moiety, resulting in polymers which include, but are not limited to, polyvinyl backbones (Pitha et al., "Preparation and Properties of Poly (1-vinylcytosine)," Biochim Biophys Acta 204:381-8 (1970); Pitha et al., "Poly(1-vinyluracil): The Preparation and Interactions with Adenosine Derivatives," Biochim Biophys Acta 204:39-48 (1970), which are hereby incorporated by reference), morpholino backbones (Summerton, et al., "Morpholino Antisense Oligomers: Design, Preparation, and Properties," Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev 7:187-9 (1997) and

peptide nucleic acid (PNA) analogs (Stein et al., "A Specificity Comparison of Four Antisense Types: Morpholino, 2'-O-methyl RNA, DNA, and Phosphorothioate DNA," J. Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev. 7:151-7 (1997); Egholm, et al. Peptide Nucleic Acids (PNA)-Oligonucleotide Analogues with an Achiral Peptide Backbone, (1992); Faruqi et al., "Peptide nucleic acid-targeted mutagenesis of a chromosomal gene in mouse cells," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95:1398-403 (1998); Christensen, et al. "Solid-Phase Synthesis of Peptide Nucleic Acids," J. Pept. Sci. 1:175-83 (1995); Nielsen et al., "Peptide Nucleic Acid (PNA). A DNA Mimic with a Peptide Backbone," Bioconjug. Chem. 5:3-7 (1994), which are hereby incorporated by reference). In addition linkages

10 may contain the following exemplary modifications: pendant moieties, such as, proteins (including, for example, nucleases, toxins, antibodies, signal peptides and poly-L-lysine); intercalators (e.g., acridine and psoralen), chelators (e.g., metals, radioactive metals, boron and oxidative metals), alkylators, and other modified linkages (e.g., alpha anomeric nucleic acids). Such analogs include various combinations of the above-mentioned

15 modifications involving linkage groups and/or structural modifications of the sugar or base for the purpose of improving RNaseH-mediated destruction of the targeted RNA, binding affinity, nuclease resistance, and or target specificity.

[0050] Various combinations of proteins or nucleic acids can be used to protect the nucleic acid molecule. The choice of the protecting molecule will be made based

20 upon the size of the region to be protected and the binding affinity of the protecting molecule. After applying a metal or other substrate to the nucleic acid molecule template, some or all of the protecting proteins are removed from the nucleic acid molecule. Additional rounds of protecting the nucleic acid molecule with binding molecules and subsequent coating can be carried out to create various circuit elements.

25 [0051] Nucleic acid molecules can be used to form a complex support structures, including three dimensional structures (Chen et al., "Synthesis from DNA of a Molecule with the Connectivity of a Cube," Nature 350:631-633 (1991), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Because of the self-assembling nature of complimentary nucleic acid molecules, complex structures can be assembled in one reaction. Methods

30 for the making and manipulation of nucleic acid molecules, including synthesis, ligation, restriction, modification, hybridization and separation can be found in Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, A Compendium of Methods from Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel, F. M., et al., editors, 2nd Edition, Green Publishing Associates and

John Wiley and Sons, New York (1992); Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, (1989), which are hereby incorporated by reference.

5 [0052] Directed formation of the nucleic acid support structure is carried out by sequence specific hybridization (Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, A Compendium of Methods from Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel, F. M., et al., editors, 2nd Edition, Green Publishing Associates and John Wiley and Sons, New York (1992); Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, (1989), which are hereby incorporated by reference). A
10 large circuit may be formed in one step or in multiple hybridization steps, where subunit portions of the support are assembled at a later stage. Hybridization conditions can be determined using formulas well known in the art (See Southern, et al., J. Mol. Biol., 98:503-517 (1979), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

15 [0053] Native nucleic acid molecules, as well as modified nucleic acids, may form triple or four stranded arrangements which can be used. Bring together three or more leads (Footer, et al. "Biochemical Evidence that a D-loop is Part of a Four-Stranded PNA-DNA Bundle. Nickel-Mediated Cleavage of Duplex DNA by a Gly-Gly-His bis-PNA," Biochemistry 35 (33): 10673-9 (1996), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

20 [0054] Suitable nucleic acid molecules can be made synthetically. A preferred method for manufacturing synthetic nucleic acid molecules is the standard phosphoramidite chemistry method using either an Applied Biosystems 380B or a Milligen 7500 automated DNA synthesizer (Van Ness et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 19: 3345-3350 (1991); Van Ness et al, Nucl. Acids Res. 19: 5143-5151 (1991), which are hereby incorporated by reference).

25 [0055] Alternatively, portions of the structure may be assembled independently and the resulting parts assembled into the final structure, either before or after coating the nucleic acid molecules. Post-coating assembly may be facilitated by protecting the portions of the nucleic acid molecules, which will hybridize to the other parts, with nucleic acid binding proteins. These proteins may be removed prior to self-assembly of
30 the final structure.

[0056] Once isolated or synthesized, multiple copies of the nucleic acid molecules may be prepared using PCR technology (Kawasaki, 1990, PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications, Innis et al. eds. Academic Press, San Diego; and Wang and

Mark, PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications, Innis et al. eds. Academic Press, San Diego (1990), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

[0057] In addition to building a scaffold or support for the circuit out of nucleic acids, other materials may also be used. Nucleic acids can be attached to particles or chips to support the formation and stability of the circuit (Mirkin et al., "A DNA-Based Method for Rationally Assembling Nanoparticles into Macroscopic Materials," Nature 382:607-611 (1996); Fodor et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,445,934, "Array of Oligonucleotides on a solid surface" (1995), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

[0058] After hybridization, the stability of the structure may be increased by ligation of breaks in the molecules (Stryer, Biochemistry 2nd Ed., W.H. Freeman & Co., (1975), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

[0059] Restriction endonucleases can be used to break unwanted connections. For example, some fragments may be used to assist in the formation of the final structure but may not be needed in the final structure. Therefore, after formation of the structure, restriction endonucleases may be used to remove those fragments which are not desired in the final structure.

[0060] Nucleic acids produced by PCR or synthesis must be carefully produced to maintain fidelity. Fidelity may be improved by including a mismatch repair system. For example including the mut mismatch repair enzymes from *Escherichia coli*. Fidelity may also be affected by varying temperature and salt conditions. In a preferred method, high fidelity polymerases or mutant polymerases are utilized to ensure the fidelity of nucleic acid replication.

[0061] Alternatively, naturally occurring nucleic acid molecules may be selected and isolated from living organisms, including viruses, bacteria, plants and animals.

Desired nucleic acids may be isolated from the organisms using methods known to those skilled in the art. For example, natural sequences may be amplified and isolated using PCR technology. Preferred naturally occurring sequences would include regions upstream of genes which consist of promoter or enhancer elements. Such regions would be rich in binding sites for nucleic acid molecule binding proteins.

[0062] The nucleic acid molecules may also be modified, to facilitate coating of the nucleic acid molecule at improved levels or with a wider variety of materials. For example, analogues of the common deoxyribo- and ribonucleosides which contain amino groups at the 2' or 3' position of the sugar can be made using established chemical

techniques. (See, Imazawa et al., J. Org. Chem. 44:2039 (1979); Imazawa et al., J. Org. Chem. 43(15):3044 (1978); Verheyden et al., J. Org. Chem. 36(2):250 (1971); Hobbs et al., J. Org. Chem. 42(4):714 (1977), which are hereby incorporated by reference). In addition, oligonucleotides may be synthesized with 2'-5' or 3'-5' phosphoamide linkages (Beaucage et al., Tetrahedron 49(10):1925 (1992); Letsinger, J. Org. Chem. 35:3800 (1970); Sawai, Chem. Lett. 805 (1984); F. Eckstein, Ed., Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach (Oxford University Press 1991), which are hereby incorporated by reference).

[0063] Amplification of a selected, or target, nucleic acid sequence may be

carried out by any suitable means. (See generally Kwoh, D. and Kwoh, T., Am Biotechnol Lab, 8, 14 (1990) which is hereby incorporated by reference.) Examples of suitable amplification techniques include, but are not limited to, polymerase chain reaction, ligase chain reaction (see Barany, Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 88, 189 (1991), which is hereby incorporated by reference), strand displacement amplification (see generally Walker, G. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 20, 1691 (1992); Walker, G. et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 89, 392 (1992), which are hereby incorporated by reference), transcription-based amplification (see Kwoh, D. et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 86, 1173 (1989), which is hereby incorporated by reference), self-sustained sequence replication (or "3SR") (see Guatelli, J. et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 87, 1874 (1990), which is hereby incorporated by reference), the Qb replicase system (see Lizardi, P. et al., Biotechnology, 6, 1197 (1988), which is hereby incorporated by reference), nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (or "NASBA") (see Lewis, R., Genetic Engineering News, 12(9), 1 (1992), which is hereby incorporated by reference), the repair chain reaction (or "RCR") (see Lewis, R., Genetic Engineering News, 12(9), 1 (1992), which is hereby incorporated by reference), and boomerang DNA amplification (or "BDA") (see Lewis, R., Genetic Engineering News, 12(9), 1 (1992), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Polymerase chain reaction is currently preferred.

[0064] In general, DNA amplification techniques such as the foregoing involve the use of a probe, a pair of probes, or two pairs of probes which specifically bind to the nucleic acid molecule of interest, but do not bind to other nucleic acid molecules which are not desired, under the same hybridization conditions, and which serve as the primer or primers for the amplification of the nucleic acid molecule of interest or a portion thereof in the amplification reaction.

[0065] The sequence of the templates can be verified by sequencing the molecules by either chemical (Maxam et al., Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA, 74:560 (1977), which is hereby incorporated by reference) or enzymatic methods (Sanger, et al., Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA, 74:5463 (1977), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

5 [0066] The nucleic acid molecule itself may have some conductive properties of its own. These properties may be modified to reduce any detrimental effects on the function of the electronic circuit (Meade, et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,770,369, "Nucleic Acid Mediated Electron Transfer" (1998), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Modification of the electrical properties of the nucleic acid molecule may be made by
10 intercalating compounds between the bases of the nucleic acid molecule, modifying the sugar-phosphate backbone, or by cleaving the nucleic acid molecule after the circuit elements are formed. Cleavage of the nucleic acid molecule may be accomplished by irradiation, chemical treatment, or enzymatic degradation. Irradiation using gamma-
radiation is preferred because radiation may penetrate materials coating the nucleic acid
15 molecule.

[0067] In another embodiment of the invention, one strand of a double stranded nucleic acid molecule is modified to decrease or inhibit coating of that strand. The coated nucleic acid molecule would then be coated on only one side, allowing for the chemical or enzymatic removal of the nucleic acid template after the formation of the circuit
20 elements.

[0068] Masking of nucleic acids from coating can be carried out with nucleic acid binding proteins, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, or other compounds which can interact stably with the nucleic acid molecule and block access to the nucleic acid molecule. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, nucleic acid binding proteins are
25 used to protect the nucleic acid molecule from coating.

[0069] Nucleic acid binding molecules may be sequence preferential or sequence specific. Sequence-preferential binding refers to nucleic acid binding molecules that generally bind nucleic acid molecules but that show preference for binding to some sequences over others. Sequence-preferential binding is typified by small molecules, e.g.,
30 distamycin. Many nucleic acid binding molecules are known and their interactions with the nucleic acid molecules have been studied. (See e.g., Boulikas, "A Compilation and Classification of DNA Binding Sites for Protein Transcription Factors from Vertebrates," Crit. Rev. Eukaryot. Gene Expr. 4:117-321 (1994), which is hereby incorporated by

reference). Such nucleic acid molecules include transcriptional and translational activators, repair enzymes, histones, ligases, restriction nucleases, etc.

[0070] The available nucleic acid binding proteins number in the hundreds. In addition, modified or mutant binding proteins increase the number of available proteins for use in the present invention. Selection of the appropriate nucleic acid binding protein will be based upon a number of factors. Among the more significant factors, the size of the region protected by the binding protein will determine the protein to be used. The electrical function of an element will often be dependent upon the length of the element. Thus the size of the protected region is important in creating an element with the desired properties. Some proteins may also form multimers more readily for protecting larger regions of the nucleic acid molecule. Another factor to be considered when choosing a binding protein is the affinity of the protein for its target sequence. A higher affinity may be useful for decreasing the frequency of malformed elements. On the other hand, the affinity should be at a level where the binding protein can be effectively removed when needed. Since several different proteins will be needed in the production of more complex circuits, the compatibility of the various proteins will also be a factor. Proteins are desired which can be removed effectively, without affecting the protection by the other binding proteins being used.

[0071] Ligases can be utilized to increase the stability of the DNA template after the fragments have been allowed to hybridize. Ligation will make the structure more resistant to denaturation by heat or salt in further steps.

[0072] In addition, endo or exo-nucleases may be used to remove portions of the support structure when they are no longer needed. Nucleic acid molecules may be used to hold parts of the structure in place during coating and then removed later.

[0073] Preferred nucleic acid binding molecules are regulatory molecules. In particular, the lac and the repressor proteins have been well studied. The lactose repressor protein may be prepared as described in the literature: Rosenberg, J. M. et al., Nucleic Acid Res. 4(3):567 (1977); Matthews, K. S., J. Biol. Chem. 253(12):4279 (1978); O'Gorman, R. B. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 255(21):10100 (1980); Levens, D. and P. M. Howley, Mol. Cell. Biol. 5(9):2307 (1985), which are hereby incorporated by reference. The presence, activity and degree of purity of the lactose repressor protein prepared using the above referenced methods can be determined using procedures described in the literature. (Bourgeois, S. and A. D. Riggs, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. 38(2):348

(1970); Barkley, M. D. and S. Bourgeois in The Operon, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. pp. 177-220 (1978); and Bourgeois, S. in Methods in Enzymology Vol. 21, pp. 491-500 (1971), which are hereby incorporated by reference).

[0074] The tetracycline (tet) repressor protein may be prepared as described in the literature: Hillen et al., J. Mol. Biol. 257(11):6605 (1982); Oehmichen et al., EMBO J. 3(3):539 (1984), which are hereby incorporated by reference. The tet repressor protein may be assayed and characterized as described by: Altschemied et al., J. Mol. Biol. 187:341 (1986); Hillen et al., J. Mol. Biol. 172:185 (1984); Hillen et al., J. Mol. Biol. 169:707 (1983), which are hereby incorporated by reference.

10 [0075] Also preferred are restriction endonucleases. Proteins such as restriction nucleases have well known binding sequences. However, the nuclease activity may not be desired. Appropriate buffer conditions may be used to facilitate binding to the nucleic acid but prevent cleavage of the template molecule. Similarly, other proteins may require cofactors for activity and thus undesired activities may be regulated by omitting necessary
15 cofactors. (Chiang et al., "Effects of Minor Groove Binding Drugs on the Interaction of TATA Box Binding Proteins and TFIIA with DNA," Biochemistry 33:7033-40 (1994); Wu et al., "Physical and Functional Sensitivity of Zinc Finger Transcription Factors to Redox Change," Mol. Cell. Biol. 16:1035-46 (1996); Aranyi et al., "Glucocorticoid Receptor is Activated by Heparin and Deactivated by Plasmin," Acta Biochem. Biophys. Acad. Sci. Hung. 20:129-33 (1985); Ralston et al., "Metalloreulatory Proteins and molecular Mechanisms of Heavy Metal Signal Transduction," Adv. Inorg. Biochem. 8:1-31 (1990); Pratt, "Transformation of Glucocorticoid and Progesterone Receptors to the DNA-Binding State," J. Cell Biochem. 35:51-68 (1987), which are hereby incorporated by reference). Alternatively, mutant forms of restriction endonucleases can be utilized
20 which lack nuclease activity but maintain the sequence specific binding activity.

[0076] Fragments of nucleic acid binding proteins may also be used if they contain the functional nucleic acid binding domain. These fragments may have smaller footprints and therefore may be useful in varying the size of the protected region. Methods for identifying and isolating function nucleic acid binding fragments are known
25 in the art (Sukhatme et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,773,583, "Methods and Materials Relating to the Functional Domains of DNA Binding Proteins," (1998), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

[0077] Hybrid proteins can also be utilized to prepare nucleic acid-binding proteins of interest. Such hybrid proteins can be isolated by affinity or immunoaffinity columns. Further, DNA-binding proteins can be isolated by affinity chromatography based on their ability to interact with their cognate DNA binding site. Alternatively, other
5 expression systems in bacteria, yeast, insect cells or mammalian cells can be used to express adequate levels of a nucleic acid-binding protein for use in this assay.

[0078] Mutant binding proteins also may be used. Mutations in binding proteins may result in changes in sequence specificity or affinity.

[0079] Any protein that binds to a specific recognition sequence may be useful in
10 the present invention. One constraining factor is the effect of the immediately adjacent sequences (the test sequences) on the affinity of the protein for its recognition sequence. Nucleic acid molecule:protein interactions in which there is little or no effect of the test sequences on the affinity of the protein for its cognate site are preferable for use in the

described assay; however, nucleic acid molecule:protein interactions that exhibit (test
15 sequence-dependent) differential binding may still be useful if algorithms are applied to the analysis of data that compensate for the differential affinity. In general, the effect of flanking sequence composition on the binding of the protein is likely to be correlated to the length of the recognition sequence for the DNA-binding protein. Generally, the kinetics of binding for proteins with shorter recognition sequences are more likely to
20 suffer from flanking sequence effects, while the kinetics of binding for proteins with longer recognition sequences are more likely to not be affected by flanking sequence composition.

[0080] The region, which is protected by a single nucleic acid binding protein, may be limited. However, multiple nucleic acid molecule binding proteins can be used to
25 protect larger regions of the nucleic acid molecule. Indeed, some nucleic acid binding proteins, have protein-protein interactions, which facilitate the protection of large regions of nucleic acid molecules. A mixture of different binding domains can be used to set the exact length to be protected.

[0081] The concentration of the nucleic acid binding proteins is important. As
30 one nucleic acid:protein complex dissociates, the released nucleic acid rapidly reforms a complex with another protein in solution. Since the protein is in excess to the nucleic acid, dissociations of one complex always result in the rapid reassociation of the nucleic acid into another nucleic acid:protein complex. At equilibrium, very few nucleic acid

molecules will be unbound. If the unbound nucleic acid is the component of the system that is measured, the minimum background of the assay is the amount of unbound nucleic acid observed during any given measurable time period.

[0082] Removing the masking proteins from the nucleic acid molecule can be
5 done using methods known to those skilled in the art for removing binding proteins from nucleic acids.

[0083] Some nucleic acid binding proteins, especially transcriptional and
translational activators or repressors depend upon cofactors for their ability to bind to or
release from a nucleic acid molecule. Thus, by adding or removing co-factors from the
10 solution. The binding of masking proteins could be carefully regulated.

[0084] Proteins are also subject to denaturation by chemicals which do not effect
the nucleic acids. For example, phenol and chloroform can be used to strip proteins from
nucleic molecules without affecting the nucleic acid molecule itself.

[0085] In another method would be to increase the salt concentration of the
15 solution surrounding the circuit. By altering the salt concentration proteins could be
stripped off the nucleic acids. Moreover, by using proteins with binding coefficients
having different sensitivities to salt, some proteins could be removed from the nucleic
acid template while leaving other proteins still bound and thus still masking those
sections of the nucleic acid molecule.

20 [0086] Binding proteins could be removed by the addition of a high concentration
of a competitor molecule. Such a molecule would contain a binding site for the particular
protein to be removed. Affinity of the binding site may be higher than that used in the
template molecule or merely by increasing the concentration of the competitor molecule,
the protein may be selectively removed from the template. The competitor molecule may
25 be used in various forms, for example in solution, on a solid support, or attached to
paramagnetic beads. The solid support or paramagnetic beads allows for the easy
removal of much of the competitor DNA to allow the competitor DNA to be used in
multiple reactions. Alternatively, when complete removal of competitor DNA is desired,
nucleases can be used to digest the free DNA.

30 [0087] Proteins could also be removed from the nucleic acid molecule by altering
the temperature of the solution. Proteins lose their ability to maintain their structure and
activity at higher temperatures. Thus by increasing temperature, proteins can be
inactivated. However, if temperature is used to remove proteins, care must be taken to

design nucleic acid molecules so that the nucleic acid template will not denature. Again differential release of proteins is possible using changes in temperature. Thermostable enzymes can be isolated from certain organisms. For instance, thermophilic bacteria produce proteins, which maintain their activity at temperatures above 80°C. Thus using a mixture of proteins allows for the release of some proteins while maintaining the masking of other sites.

[0088] Temperature does denature nucleic acid sequences (Casey et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 4:1539 (1977), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Therefore, when using temperature to remove proteins from the nucleic acid molecule, the melting temperature of the nucleic acid molecule should be taken into account. The stability of the template may be improved by ligating nucleic acid molecules together.

[0089] Of course the removal of proteins can be facilitated by a combination of various methods, such as altering both salt concentrations and temperature (See e.g.,

Koblan et al., Biochem. 30:7817-21 (1991), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

[0090] The negatively charged backbone of a nucleic acid molecule can be used to attract and attach materials necessary to form circuit elements. Metals, doped metals, and other materials can be specifically bound to exposed regions of a DNA molecule.

[0091] For example, DNA can be used to form metal or metal composite wires (Braun et al., Nature 391:775 (1998), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Braun demonstrated that silver could be deposited along a DNA molecule. A three-step process is used. First, silver is selectively localized to the DNA molecule through a Ag^+/Na^+ ion-exchange (Barton, in Bioinorganic Chemistry (eds Bertini, et al.) ch. 8 (University Science Books, Mill Valley, 1994, which is hereby incorporated by reference) and complexes are formed between the silver and the DNA bases (Spiro (ed.) Nucleic Acid-Metal Ion Interactions (Wiley Interscience, New York 1980; Marzeilli, et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 99:2797 (1977); Eichorn (ed.) Inorganic Biochemistry, Vol. 2, ch 33-34 (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1973), which are hereby incorporated by reference). The ion-exchange process may be monitored by following the quenching of the fluorescence signal of the labeled DNA.. The silver ion-exchanged DNA is then reduced to form aggregates with bound to the DNA skeleton. The silver aggregates are further developed using standard procedures, such as those used in photographic chemistry (Holgate, et al., J. Histochem. Cytochem. 31:938 (1983); Birell, et al., J. Histochem. Cytochem. 34:339 (1986), which are hereby incorporated by reference).

[0092] Chemical deposition of conductors, semi-conductors, or other materials can be carried out using chemical techniques known in the art. As an example, photographic dyes can be used with silver in known photochemical reactions. (James, The Theory of the Photographic Process, 4th ed. (Macmillan Publishing, New York 1977), which is hereby incorporated by reference) Photographic dyes, like other solid organic compounds containing π -electron chromophores, such as aromatic hydrocarbons, are electronic semiconductors and photoconductors (James, The Theory of the Photographic Process, 4th ed. (Macmillan Publishing, New York 1977); Kallman et al. eds., Symposium on Electric Conductivity of Organic Solids (Wiley-Interscience 1961); Meier, Die Photochemie der Organischen Farbstoffe (Springer, Berlin 1963); Gutman et al., Organic Semiconductors (Wiley, New York 1967); Meier, Spectral Sensitization (Focal Press, London and New York 1968), which are hereby incorporated by reference).

[0093] Examples of suitable dyes which can be used as semiconductors have been reviewed in Hamer, The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, Vol. 18, The Cyanine Dyes and Related Compounds, Weissberger, ed., Interscience, New York, 1964; Mees et al., eds. The Theory of the Photographic Process 4th Ed. (Macmillan, New York 1977); Ficken, The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, Vol. 4, Venkataraman, ed. (Academic Press, New York 1971); and Sturmer, The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, Vol. 30, Weissberger et al., ed. (John Wiley, New York 1977), which are hereby incorporated by reference). Preferred dyes include cyanine and merocyanine dyes. Methods of synthesis for these compounds are well known in the art. Brooker et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 73:5326 (1951); Dimroth, et al., Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem. 373 (1975); Brooker et al., J. Franklin Inst. 219:255 (1935); Brooker et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 57:2480 (1935); Malhotra et al., J. Chem. Soc. 3812 (1960), which are hereby incorporated by reference). Sensitizing dyes adsorb to silver halides (Herz, The Theory of the Photographic Process 4th Ed. Chap. 9, (Macmillan, New York 1977), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Thus dyes may be applied to the nucleic acid molecule support to produce semiconductor regions.

[0094] Metals or other materials once deposited may be doped through a variety of techniques. In one embodiment, the doping material is mixed with the metal or other material in solution to form a doped compound on the nucleic acid substrate. In another embodiment, one or materials are applied to the nucleic acid substrate and then the substrate is removed from solution and the material-substrate complex is exposed to

doping agents in a gaseous state. Additional materials may then be applied to the nucleic acid substrate in additional steps.

[0095] Other positively charged ions could be deposited along a nucleic acid molecule in a similar manner. The use of a nucleic acid molecule as a template is not limited to silver, other metals can be substituted. Moreover, the invention is not limited to metals. Burroughes et al. Nature 347, 539 (1990), which is hereby incorporated by reference, discloses that DNA can be used as a template to fabricate a poly-(*p*-phenylene vinylene) ("PPV") filament by attaching a positively charged pre-PPV polymer to the stretched DNA and treating it to form a photoluminescent PPV wire.

[0096] To expand the range of materials which may be used to create circuit elements, positively charged groups may be complexed with other materials which would not normally interact with the nucleic acid molecule. The positively charged group can interact with the negatively charged nucleic acid molecule. Alternatively, desired materials may be complexed with compounds which will intercalate with the stacked base-pairs in the nucleic acid molecule. In a preferred embodiment, the intercalating agent is ethidium bromide. Intercalating molecules may also be used to alter the inherent conductivity or resistivity of the nucleic acid molecule (Meade, U.S. Patent No. 5,770,369 (1998), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

[0097] In another embodiment, a polymer composition effective to bind, in a sequence-specific manner to a target sequence of a duplex polynucleotide, at least two different-oriented Watson/Crick base-pairs at selected positions in the target sequence may be used to target materials to the nucleic acid molecules. The polymer composition includes an uncharged backbone with 5- or 6-member cyclic backbone structures and selected bases attached to the backbone structures effective to hydrogen bond specifically with different oriented base-pairs in the target sequence (Summerton, et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,405,938 (1995), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

[0098] In addition, during development, mixtures of metals may be used to deposit an alloy or doped material. Doping materials may be applied in a liquid state during development. The conductivity of the material may also be altered by heat treatment. Accordingly, the physical properties of the coating materials may be altered to produce desired electrical characteristics.

[0099] Once a material is deposited on the nucleic acid molecule, the nucleic acid molecule can be disrupted and /or removed by using treatments which will specifically

disrupt the nucleic acid molecule but not affect the circuit elements. Nucleic acid molecules can be disrupted, or possibly removed, by treating the circuit with nucleases, ionizing radiation, oxidizing compounds. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, nucleic acid molecules are disrupted by ionizing radiation.

5 **[0100]** As discussed above, the nucleic acid molecule may be modified prior to the depositing of the coating material. Such modifications may also affect the electrical properties of the resulting material.

10 **[0101]** Portions of the nucleic acid molecule scaffolding may be used to hold the scaffolding in a particular arrangement. After metals or other materials are applied which will stabilize the structure, those segments of the nucleic acid molecules not needed in the circuit may be removed. Restriction endonucleases can be utilized to cut exposed nucleic acid molecules in a sequence dependent manner (Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, A Compendium of Methods from Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel, F. M., et al., editors, 2nd Edition, Green Publishing Associates and John Wiley and Sons, New York (1992); Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, (1989), which are hereby incorporated by reference).. Double- and single stranded nucleases may be used to digest away undesired portions of the nucleic acid molecules which are not protected by metal, other materials, or binding proteins.

20 **[0102]** Conditions may be adjusted to give a high level of fidelity in the self-assembly of a computer circuit. However, some error may occur. To overcome the occurrence of errors one may test the circuits produced using presently available techniques to identify those circuits which are correctly formed.

25 **[0103]** In addition, circuits may be designed so that the programming can identify errors and compensate for malformed elements. For example, parallel circuit systems can be designed which allow for a wide range of computational architectures. (See e.g., Bruck et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,280,607, "Method and Apparatus for Tolerating Faults in Mesh Architectures" (1991), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Defect tolerant architectures can be created by incorporating a high communication bandwidth. The high bandwidth enables the software to route around defects (Heath et al., "A Defect-Tolerant Computer Architecture: Opportunities for Nanotechnology," Science 280:1716 (1998); Eaton et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,939,694, "Defect Tolerant Self-Testing Self-Repairing Memory System" (1990), which are hereby incorporated by reference). Configurable

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computing systems are reviewed in Villasenor et al., Scientific American 276:68 (1997), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

5 [0104] The circuit elements of the present invention may be combined with traditional chip technology. Nucleic acid molecules can be readily attached to wafers thus directing the attachment of nucleic acid molecule based circuit elements. (Fodor et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,445,934, "Array of Oligonucleotides on a solid surface" (1995), which is hereby incorporated by reference). Such wafers may even be used as a substrate in the formation of nucleic acid based circuits. Alternatively, the circuits may be formed and then connected to nucleic acid molecules on a wafer to integrate the nucleic acid
10 based circuits into conventional systems.

[0105] Once the circuit is produced, it may be encapsulated in a non-conductive material to protect the circuit from damage. Preferred encapsulating agents would be plastics or glass-like materials.

15 [0106] The method of the present invention can be used to manufacture integrated circuits and the elements which make up integrated circuits, including, transistors, resistors, capacitors, inducers, and diodes. The circuit elements can be arranged to create logic circuits and other electronic circuits (Marston, Digital Logic IC Pocketbook (Reed Elsevier Pub., Boston 1996), which is hereby incorporated by reference).

20 [0107] The present invention can be used to build integrated circuits or to attach circuit elements to circuits made by existing technologies. In particular the invention is useful for making elements in three dimensions, something which is costly or sometimes impossible to do with conventional chip technologies. The invention may also be used to make nano-scale containers for drugs or other materials. The composition of the shell could be varied to control the release of the material from the container. The invention
25 could also be made to construct nano-scale mechanical or structural components for various devices, rather than machining such small devices. The present invention allows for a rapid and inexpensive method for making

EXAMPLES

30 Example 1 - Resistor

[0108] In one embodiment of the present invention, the method is used to create a resistor. Figure 1 depicts the synthesis of a resistor element. On or more binding molecules are incubated in solution with a DNA scaffolding protein having the binding

site for the binding molecule. After the binding molecule binds to the site, silver is applied to the unprotected regions of the DNA scaffolding molecule. The silver is only laid down on regions where the negatively charged DNA backbone is accessible. This step creates a silver wires leading up to both sides of the protected region. The binding molecule is then removed from the region and a different metal, doped metal or other conductive material is laid down over the protected region. The other metal, doped metal, or other conductive material has a different resistance. The strength of the resistor can be varied by varying the size of the region protected by the binding molecules.

10 **Example 2 – A Diode.**

[0109] Diodes consist of a p and an n type semiconductor. Since current can only flow from the p to n region, diodes limit the flow of current in one direction. Diodes are useful for the conversion of AC current to DC current.

[0110] Diodes can be readily assembled using the present invention. Figure 2 summarizes the synthesis of a diode. The process is similar that used to make a resistor, except that two different binding proteins can be used to protect contiguous sites. A wire is laid down over the remainder of the nucleic acid molecule. If necessary, a protective coating is applied to the wire. One of the nucleic acid binding proteins is removed from the nucleic acid molecule. A competing nucleic acid molecule with the binding site for the first binding protein may be used in a high concentration to compete off the first binding protein with little effect on the second binding protein. A p or n semiconductor is then applied to the exposed portion of the nucleic acid molecule. Again, a protective coating may be applied to the applied material. The second nucleic acid binding molecule is then removed and the n or p semiconductor, opposite that which was previously applied, is applied to the newly exposed portion of the nucleic acid molecule.

[0111] Furthermore, diodes and transistors may be assembled concurrently if the same materials are used for the p and n semiconductors for both elements.

Example 3 – A Transistor.

30 [0112] In order to make the necessary template, two nucleic acid molecules are selected where the first nucleic acid molecule can hybridize to a central portion of the second nucleic acid molecule. Figure 3 summarizes one method for the synthesis of a transistor using a nucleic acid molecule substrate. Nucleic acid binding proteins are

selected which can bind the central region. Proteins which bind specifically to X and Y nucleic acid structures are known in the art (See Elborough, et al., "Specific Binding of Cruciform DNA Structures by a Protein from Human Extracts," Nucl. Acids Res. 16:3603-16 (1988); Chan et al., "Recognition and Manipulation of Branched DNA by the RusA Holliday Junction Resolvase of Escherichia coli," Nucl. Acids Res. 26:1560-66 (1998); which are hereby incorporated by reference). A second binding protein is used to protect two branches of the nucleic acid molecule adjacent to the junction binding protein. Silver wiring is deposited and the protecting molecule is removed. The junction binding protein is selectively removed from the nucleic acid molecule. This exposes a region in the middle of the previously protected region and is bound to the nucleic acid template (Figure 3D). Either a p or n type material is deposited onto the unprotected and exposed portions of the DNA molecule (Figure 3E). The other protecting molecules are then removed (Figure 3F) and the exposed region is then filled in with an n or p type material to complete the transistor (Figure 3G).

Example 4 – An Inducer

[0113] Inducers produce a magnetic field which can induce a current in a nearby part of the circuit. Inducers are used as transformers to change voltage in a circuit. Inducers are also important in the formation of radio receivers. Inducers are usually formed of a coil of a conductive material. Current moving around the coil produces a magnetic field. However, a coil structure, since it is three dimensional, cannot be produced on traditional semiconductor chips.

[0114] Inducers can be produced using the present invention. One method for producing inducers relies on the use of histone-like proteins. Histone-like proteins are DNA binding proteins which are involved in the formation of nucleosomes (Wolffe, "Histone H1," Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. 29:1463-66 (1997); Zhang et al., "Characteristics of a Chlamydia psittaci DNA binding Protein (EUO) Synthesized During the Early and Middle Phases of the Developmental Cycle," Infect. Immun. 66:1167-73 (1998); Dutnall, et al., "Twists and Turns of the Nucleosome: Tails Without Ends," Structure 5:1255-59 (1997); Wintjens et al., "Structural Classification of HTH DNA Binding Domains and Protein-DNA Interaction Modes," J. Mol. Biol. 262:294-313 (1996); Staynov, et al., "Footprinting of Linker Histones H5 and H1 on the Nucleosome," EMBO J. 7:3685-91 (1988); which are hereby incorporated by reference). The DNA

molecule wraps around the histone protein forming a compact coil. To produce an inducer, a nucleic acid molecule is wrapped around one or more histone proteins. After the nucleic acid molecule is formed into a coil, a metal or other conductive material is applied to the DNA, as discussed above.

- 5 [0115] After the nucleic acid molecule wraps around the histone protein, a conductive material is applied to the nucleic acid molecule. The histone protein may be removed later by chemical digestion.

Example 5 - Capacitor

- 10 [0116] A capacitor comprises a pair of conductive layers separated by a dielectric layer. As with other electric circuit elements, DNA molecules can be used to direct the synthesis of a capacitor by directing the placement of conductive materials and /or the dielectric materials. Figure 5 shows one approach using two DNA molecules held parallel to each other. The parallel DNA fragments (A) are coated in a conductive
15 material and are connected to leads (B), which may or may not contain DNA. The leads or the parallel wires may be connected to a conventional electronic circuit. Additional DNA molecules are used as spacers (C) to position the templates, which will be coated with a conductive material. These spacers are protected prior to deposition of the conductive material. After coating, the spacers may be exposed, then cut with restriction
20 enzymes and removed. The resulting conductive wires are positioned parallel to one another. The dielectric material can be air. Alternatively, the parallel conductors can be immersed in an alternative dielectric material.

- [0117] In an alternative approach, the DNA templates can be used to form a dielectric material between the conductive wires. Additional DNA fragments would be
25 used which would hold additional fragments between the fragments, which are to be coated with a conductor. The fragments to be coated with the dielectric or those to be coated with the conductor would be protected while the other fragments are coated then the fragments would be exposed and coated with the second material. The spacer fragments, which are protected with a different protective material, would then be
30 exposed and removed if desired.

- [0118] Although preferred embodiments have been depicted and described in detail herein, it will be apparent to those skilled in the relevant art that various modifications, additions, substitutions, and the like can be made without departing from

the spirit of the invention and these are therefore considered to be within the scope of the invention as defined in the claims which follow.